Just a yard above her Hangs a worm. Wriggling under cover— See him squirm!

Now the maid sings londer, Strong and high: Rothing doth o'ercloud her Life's bright sky.

Soon the worm gett weary, Loses grip: Like a bummer beery, Down doth slip.

Still the hammock's swinging

erhead; and the malden's singing— -N. Y. Morning Journal.

DIAMOND DECEPTIONS.

Some of the Tricks Resorted to by Swindlers.

ersons Not Experts Taken in by Numer ous Clever Devices—Some Famou Cases—Other Interesting Talk About Gems and Their Wearers.

"Is there a large amount of imposition at present in your business?" asked a Tribune reporter of a diamond

"In an article where not one in a hundred has any knowledge whatever, and not more than one in 10,000 is a good judge, there must necessarily be a good deal of imposition. The methods of cheating may be divided into three classes. The first and most common is when flawed, imperfect, or off-colored diamonds are sold for first-water, flaw-less gems. This takes place every day diamonds are sold for first-water, flaw-less gems. This takes place every day and every hour of the day. Those who are the principal sufferers are would-be smart persons who snatch at a so-called bargain and deserve what they get. If people would remember that fine dia-monds are the easiest things to sell in the world, that any jeweler who deals in gems is always willing to pur-chase at a small reduction from current rates, they would not be bitten so often. The next two methods are swindling The next two methods are swindling pure and simple. There are severa pure and simple. There are several precious stones which are of an entirely different composition to the diamond, but resemble that gem so closely that none but experts can distinguish them. Even experts have often to test these before they can discover the imposition. The basis of the diamond, as almost everybody knows, is carbon. The basis of the stones I now allude to is alumina, and they are known under the generic term 'carodums.' The principal stones substituted and sold for diamonds are the white samphire, white tonaz and are the white sapphire, white topaz and the zircon or jargon. White sapphire and topaz are worth from \$2 to \$8 a carat, zircon much less. Bushels of the care was have been and are still sold to the care of the

farthess and difference in specific gravity. The specific gravity of the diamond is 3.9, that of white sapphings and topaz is 3.5, zircon 4.4. The last method of swindling is when imitation stones made in various ways are sold for the genuine article. More of this is carried on that we are small. carried on than you would think possi-ble. In Europe, especially in Paris, the art of making fine imitations of diamonds has been brought to perfection.

Many of these, of course, are sold for what they are, many are made to order for wealthy people who in temporary difficulties wish to raise money on their diamonds, and have these stones set in the same manner to wear while the real the same manner to wear while the real article is out of their reach, but large quantities are set in fine style and sold for first-water diamonds. A dealer or jeweler is seldom victimized in this way

except when one or two stopes are mixed with a vury large parcel."

"Have there been any very successful

frauds in your line lately?"

"There is always something going on, but the most extensive and successful swindle in which I as well as a great many others suffered first came into operation about two years ago. It is the coating system. By saturating off-colored flawless stones—worth about \$25 a carat—in a peculiar solution it gave them the appearance of first-water goods, worth \$100 a carat. The solution goods, worth \$100 a carat. The solution soon wears off, or it may be removed by a good application of hot soap-suds. But the trade was quite unacquainted with this method, and before we got to the bottom of it the sharpers had made an enormous pile. This is still being practiced at present to a small extent. ent to a small extent. for the working of pawn-

"Can you call to mind any well-planned gem confidence operations that have not been made public?"
"Did you ever hear of the clever dodge worked in London in 1881 by one of the best-known "con" practi-tioners of New York? He went to London and purchased in Hatton Garden a magnificent stone weighing about twelve and s half carats. He paid between \$7,000 and \$8,000 for it. He then made his way to Faris and put the stone in the hands of the best maker of paste goods and ordered thirty fac-similes of it. He then had the whole of these meaned in sings of account the ion and purchased in Hatton Garden a paste goods and ordered thirty fac-similes of it. He then had the whole of them mounted in rings of exactly the same design. In Loudon are many large pawnbrokers who lend sums of \$5,000 and upwards for short terms—fourteen days or so—at one-half or three fourth per cent. He left the original ring with each of them in turn took it out again, and repledged it two or three times until they were well acquainted with him and the gem. One sturday, which is their busy day, he rushed around to the whole collection and left one of the imitations for sums ranging from \$4,000 to \$6,000. He placed tweaty-eight in all. They possibly all not examine them closely, as to was so well known and his appearance and manners were calculated to spand of suspicion. The Attenboroughs this infinity have shout eight established three, and so forth. A much olevaror though not such an extensive scheme was worked in Paris in 1678 by a potor-sea French ubuyalier de industrie. He had a magnificour stone worth \$1,000 desires of which he also had a placeton made and so in the same was the original.

ring, asked him how much he would charge to reset it in a combination setting, or in a setting where the stone could be used as a ring, scarfpin and stud. The jeweler named an amount which he said was much more than he wished to spend, as the stone was only an imitation and not worth the outlay. The jeweler was astonished to hear that the fine stone he had in his hand was an imitation, and testing it slightly, assured the owner that it was a real diamond. imitation, and testing it slightly, assured the owner that it was a real diamond. At this the sharper laughed and stated he had bought it in Baden Baden from a gambler out of luck for 250 francs and that the jeweler must be mistaken. He willingly left it until next day for further testing. When he came the following day the jeweler assured him it was a real diamond (as he well knew) and to back his opinion offered to give him 22,500 francs for it. The sharper still asserted that the jeweler was mishim 22,500 francs for it. The sharper still asserted that the jeweler was mis-taken, but agreed to sell it for that price on condition that he would not be held responsible if it was afterwards discovered to be an imitation. This was agreed to and a document was drawn up by which the jeweler agreed to give 22,500 francs for the ring and to hold the vender, who had bought it and still believed it to be imitation, not restill believed it to be imitation, not responsible after the sale. The transaction was concluded in the presence of witnesses. Just before the money was

witnesses. Just before the money was paid over and the ring delivered, the sharper skillfully substituted the imitation and palmed the diamond. In a few days afterwards, when the fraud was discovered, although the schemer was still on the spot, the dupe had no remedy, as, in the document he had signed, he had agreed to purchase the stone whether imitation or not. I could tell you many well-verified ancelotes of this description, but they are all variathis description, but they are all varia-tions of one plan. After confidence is inspired a sudden skillful stroke is played which is generally undiscovered until it is too late."

"Is it a fact that stones having all the roperties of the diamond have been roduced by scientific means?" "The first effort to produce diamonds

dates back to the middle ages. It must be admitted, however, that during the last half century the systematic experiments of many scientists, in France especially, have been awarded with some amount of success. Such great minds as Sir David Brewster, De Latour, Gannal, Depretz, etc., have given themselves to this exciting pursuit. The seope and method of their experiments are too involved for a brief explanation. It is undeniable from the experiments of Depretz and De Changurgis, (which are the most recent). cycr.ments of Deprete and the Char-courtois (which are the most recent) that diamonds can be produced by the action of strong electric currents and intense heat. The gems produced so far have been of the very smallest size; the only problem now is whether gems of merchantable dimensions can be nanufactured in the same way.

A few days ago a Tribune reporter enewed his acquaintance with a mem-er of one of the largest New York irms who import precious stones. After some general conversation the talked record around to the present condition of the gem business. "How have you of the gem business. "How have you found trade this trip?" was asked. "Tolerably good," replied the im-

"Tolerably good," replied the importer.

"What are the quotations for diamonds now. Are they higher or lower than in former years?"

"That all depends on the grade. The tendency for the last few years seems to be as follows: For old mine stones or fine specimens of other kinds the price is almost stationary, or if there is any change it is in an upward direction. The flawed or imperfect goods are continually going down, and from the present outlook it is hard to say what will be the ultimate value of the stuff."

"I have heard a great deal of old mine stones; what does the term mean?"

"An old mine stone or ginally was a

"An old mine stone originally was a gem of peculiar color and especially line fire found in the Golconda district. Now the term is much broader. It em-braces all stones of the bluish white casso prized by connoisseurs. Many called old mine now were found in Brazil, old mine now were found in Brazil, some fine specimens even in Africa. These gems, wherever found, always command the highest price; that is to say for white stones; of course, a rarity in the shape of a fine black or rose-colored diamond always brings an extra-ordinary price."

"Storekeepers generally ask between \$100 and \$125 for flawless carat stones of the first water. Our carat is the same as the Easth to the care of the first water. same as the English, and in ordinary troy weight is 3.174 grains. The price I have named is that usually obtained for average fine stones, but there are always especially fine gems in the mar-ket which bring almost double that amount. I have at present a paper of carat stones that I can not sell under \$175 a carat not. To make the average profit on these goods the storekeeper will have to get from \$220 to \$230 per carat for them."

"How do you compute the value of need," "The old rule formulated by Tavernier "How much are they worth?" asked two centuries ago was that the prices of two diamonds are proportioned to the square of their weight. According to this, if a one carat stone of the first water is worth \$100, a two-carat would be worth \$400, and so on. This rule, which was quite correct at that time, would now be very misleading. It assigns to diamonds a much higher price than at present. Here is the list we go by now, prepared during the last bot was less than he vash cosht mit der

we go by now, prepared during the last ten years by the best authorities in America:

answer. There are so many gradua-tions that each large parcel is taken on its merits and disposed of at a special price. If we have time to sort them properly and can strike the right cus-tomers we can often make much larger profits on these goods than on the finer varieties. But it's a risky business, as Through Mail.

Through Mail.

—A paper piano is the latest product of Parisian ingenuity. The color of the go down with a rush. I have sold stuff as low as \$9.50 a carat and up to \$45. Large stones, from four to ten carats, always fetch a far price, as there is a a class of people about who will buy a big diamond ever if it looks like a fragment of a soda-water bottle. All they want is to wear a large genuine diamond; the quality is quite a matter of indifference to them."

"Who are the largest buyers of this of generally sell ours to pawabroty-are and small dealers, who have tham iffy feet in the pair threes years.

times. There is a large profit in these goods; they average from 150 to 200 per cent."—Chicago Tribune.

THE ORIGIN OF "O. K." A Suggestion That Jackson Got His Famous Abbreviation From the Choc-

In the language of the Choctaw Indians, one of the most frequently recurring expressions is the emphatic oke, with which an affirmation or denial is concluded. This oke (pronounced with strong accent on the last syllable) is one of the substitutes for the copulative verb to be, which is wanting in Choctaw. Oke, as pronounced in Choctaw, has exactly the same sound as the alphabetic pronunciation of the letters

The meaning of expression, as nearly as it can be conveyed in English, is "That is true; "That is all so." A few examples, out of many that might be cited, will illustrate this. "The Chortaw Indian is a good fellow" is expressed thus: Hattak api huma Chahts achukmah oke, in which hattak api huma means "Indian" (literally, manbody-red.) achukmah means "good." and oke is the copulative expression. "it is so." In the Rev. Cyrus Byington's Choctaw New Testament the first sentence of Matt. 5, 13: "Ye are the salt of the earth." is: gakni in huppi huchchia hoke, literally: "the earth is salt ye; that is so."

ve: that is so." To General Andrew Jackson is at-tributed the introduction of the Choctaw word into our Anglo-American speech. word into our Angio-American speech. Before the war of 1812, in voyages up and down the Mississippi and in trad-ing expeditions overland from Nash-ville, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss., through the Choctaw Nation, he was brought into frequent communication with the

General Jackson, as everybody knows. General Jackson, as everybody knows, was prone to the use of downright and energetic methods of assertion. Hearing this emphatic oke so frequently uttered by the Choctaw people, he harned the meaning conveyed by it to the Choctaw mind and appropriated it, out of hand, to his own purposes. From him it passed over to the multitude. This account of the origin of O. K. has been current in the South for many years. If not true, it is, to say the een current in the South for many least, ben trovato.

No one who has ever read an auto-graph letter of General Jackson's will easily credit the story that he was in the habit, when he was President of the United Stanes, of indorsing, in kallem Blute, applications for office, with the letters O. K., under the belief that these were the proper initials for "all cor-rect." Jackson was no scholar, but he was not so grossly ignorant of English orthography as to fall into a blunder of that sort. He may have indorsed documents with the letters O. K. as a jocuwere seriously intended by him as an abbreviation of "oll korrect" was prob-ably, as Mr. George Bancroft suggests, an a posteriori invention of the enemy—to wit, the Whigs—during the hot political contests in the days of the roar-

ng '40's,

That the abbreviation O. K. was coined by Jackson himself and used by him long years before it passed into current slang, finds curious confirmation in an extract from the old court records of Sumner County, Tenn, quoted by Parton in his "Life of Jack-son," vol. 1, p. 136: "October 6, 1790. Andrew Jackson.

"October 6, 1799. Andrew Jackson, Esq., proved a bill of sale from Hugh McGary to Gasper Mansker, for a negro man, which was O. K." ["A common Western mistake," adds Mr. Patton, "for O. R., which means Ordered Recorded. Hence, perhaps, the saying O.

K."]
Is it not more likely that the O. K. of ored diamond always brings an extra-ordinary price."

"What is the present selling price of the Choctaw fashion, that the claim had

The Hebrew Clothing Gentleman Who we There is a Hebrew dealer in clothing in Bloomington who has recently been cured of selling goods for less than cost. During the very hot weather he was visited by Wallace Blackwart, who wished to buy a seersucker coat and

vest.
Dere vash voust der ardiele you vash said Moses, "und he vash so sheap like dirt."
"How much are they worth?" asked

I vash sold him mit you mit thri tollar. Dot was less than he vash cosht mit der

"So you will lose money on it, if I buy it?" asked Blackwart. "Yah, dot vash how I vas!" Moses re-

America:

\(\) \("Vy you do dot?" asked Moses, greatly amazed.

"Well, Moses, I am a warm friend of yours and don't want to see you lose money. I will go around to Spreckel's and buy a coat and vest from him. I don't like him very well, and here is a chance to get even," and Blackwart was gone before Moses caught his breath. The Hebrew clothier would not offer a customer anything at a figure pretending to be less than cost now for forty-three cents cash in hand and a promise of a life interest in the land that is fairer than day. He thinks the public has penetrated the gauzy swindle he has practiced so long and successfully.—
Through Mail.

A paper piano is the latest product.

KANSAS CLAIMANTS

Topeka, Kax., August 27.—The fellow ing correspondence, concerning the claims of citizens of Kansas for losses occasioned by Incian invasions explains itself and will be of interest to many of the people of this State. It will be seen that, under date be of interest to many of the people of this State. It will be seen that, under date of July 18, 1885, Governor Martin addressed a letter to Hon. S. J. Crawford, the State's agent at Washington, calling attention to these claims, and asking him to ascertain what steps had been taken to secure their adjustment and payment. The Governor's letter was referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, under date of August 20, 1885, replies. The letter of the Commissioner and that of ex-Governor Crawford furnish information to claimants as to the steps necessary to secure the adjustment and payment of their claims. The correspondence is, therefore, of public interest and is furnished for publication. The letters are as follows:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEP'T.

Hon. S. J. Crawford, Topeka, Kans.

DEAU SIR: Under chapter IIS, Session Laws of 1879, a Commission was appointed to investigate certain iosses sustained by the citizens of Kansas, by reason of an invasion of the Cheyennes in 1878. This Commission made its report under the law, and the claims allowed and audited by it were transmitted to the proper authorities in Washington.

Recently I have had several letters making.

claims allowed and audited by it were transmitted to the proper authorities in Washington.

Recently I have had several letters making inquiries concerning those claims, but have been unable to inform the persons making such inquiries what progress had been made towards an adjustment and payment of asid claims by the denoral Government. Will you please inform me what steps have been taken in this matter toward socuring an allowance of these claims, and what prospect there is of their ultimate payment. Yours very respectfully.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1886.

Hon. John A. Martin, Topeko, Kan.:

DEAR Sin: Your letter of the 18th ultime was received in due time and referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose re ply I herewith inclose.

As will be observed from the Commissioners letter, Congress, at its last session passed an act providing for an investigation of Indian depredation claims, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to cause a list of the same "which may be approved," etc. to be made and presented to Congress. This will doubtiess be followed at the proper time by an appropriation for the payment of such same, be approved by the Secretary and Commissioner.

Many of the claims on file were doubtless.

as may be approved by the Secretary and Commissioner.

Many of the claims on file were doubtless established to the satisfaction of the State Board, but whether the evidence submitted there will be sufficient to satisfy United States authorities is a matter of some doubt The probabilities are that unless further proof is submitted, some of the claims will be reduced in amount and others disallowed entirely. It is therefore important that all claims and should put themselves in communication either with the Commissioner of some attorney here who will attend to the matter for them. Truly yours.

S. J. CRAWFORD.

matter for them. Truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN APPAIRS,

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1885.

Hon. S. J. Crayford, Washington, D. C.:

Sire. I am in receipt by your reference of a letter dated 18th ultimo, from Governor Martin, of Kansas, making inquiries regarding claims of citizens of said State, on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by hostile Indians, and in reply thereto I have to inform you that four bundred and fifty claims on account of depredations by Kiowa. Comanche, Cheyenn and other Indians, committed upon elitzen of Kansas between the years 1860 and 1871, which were examined and reported upon by a Commission authorized by an act of the Legislature of Kansas, approved February.

T. B.Z., were transmitted to the fondard of Kansas, said claims aggregating the sum of \$42,051.35. At the request of Hon. J. M. Bright, Chairman of Committee of Claims, House of Representatives, said claims were transmitted to Congress January 21, 1876. without any action taken by this office.

Under Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, of the laws of 1872, 1834 of Kansas as Commission was appointed by the Governor to examine and audit claims for losses sustained by citizens of Kansas by reason of the invasions of Indians during the year 1878. Said Commission reported upon one hundred and sixteen laims, recommending an allowance of \$101, 765.90, and disallowed twenty-six claims "for want of avidence or because not provided for by the act creating the Commission," aggregating the sum of \$13,485. A number of losses allowed have been examined and reported to Congress, recommending allowances, which have been made and paid to laimants.

In the act and contineed accommended for the law and contineed appropriations of the law in the act creating the commission for the

chose allowed have been examined and reported to Congress, recommending allowances, which have been made and paid to Jaimants.

In the act making appropriations for the surrent and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, etc., for the year ending June 30, 19-38, \$10,000 was appropriated for the Juvestigation of uncertain Indian depredation claims; and in expending such sum the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a complete list of all claims heretofore filed in the Interior Department and which; have been approved in whole or in part, and now remain unpaid, and also all such claims as are pending and not yet examined, on behalf of the citizens of the United States, on account of depredations committed, chargeable against say irbe of Indians by reason of an approved in the street, including the name and address of the claimsnats, the fact of the alleged depredations, by what tribe committed, the fact of examination and approval, with a reference to the date and clause of the treaty creating the obligation for payment, to be made and presented to Congress at its next regular session; and the Secretary is authorized and empowered, before making such report, to cause such additional investigation to be made and such further testimony to be taken as he may deem necessary to enable him to determine the kind and value of all property damaged or destroyed by reason of the depredations aforesaid, and by what tribe such depredations aforesaid, and by what tribe such depredations aforesaid and the what the such depredations are committed; and his report shall include his determination upon each claim. All claims heretofore reported to Congress and not acted upon by that shody, have been returned to this office for re oxamination in accordance with said law. A cursory examination of a number of the four hundred and his is found that the declarations in a majority of the claims are not prepared in accordance with said law. A cursory examination in its to cit the said law. A cursory examination is a cordance with sai

HELENA, MONT., August 26 .- A conve tion of the stock growers of Montan opened here to-day. There is a large at-tendance. The object of the gathering is to take steps to have the quarantine laws of the Territory withdrawn or modified. The decrease of east-bound shipments in this Territory this season was twenty-eight thousand head, or 30 per cent, which in a few years promises to kill the cattle indus-try of Moniana. housand he few years promises Wontana

LONDON, August 27.—Charles Bradlaugh Radical member for Parliament for North-ampton, has issued a manifesto to the electors of that place requesting that they pay him a similar honor to that shown by the electors of Middlesex to John Wilkes, who, more than a century ago although declared outlawed and impris for certain seditions and obscene publica-tions published by him, was returned to tions published by him, was provided by Parliament several times, notwithstanding his seat was refused him, and was officerwise honored by that county. Wilkes was considered a martyr in the cause of liberty and became the idol of the people at large.

The Third Victim Dead. SPRINGFIELD, LLL., August 26.—Police Officer Fred Gall, the third victim of the Officer Fred Gail, the third victim of the triple tragedy enacted here last Sunday ovening: In which Leonard Gardner shot Officers Gail and W. J. Camp, fatally wounding both, and being himself sent to his reward on the spot by five shots fired by Officer Camp after he had reserved Gardner's builtet through his hourt, field this norming at 2:30 o'clock, after thirty-air house of intense suffering. The incignation of the citizent is great, but the smiler of the terrible tragedy is beyond the pain, at hundre years the region of a hungley by an infiltration. A BRIGHT BOY.

Through the World Without Logs

can realize in a measure the privations such a loss can occasion; but very few are called upon to exist without either, and very few realize the extent to which human ingenuity can provide means of compensation in such cases. Sometimes it seems as if nature gives what aid it can, and when the physical which human ingenuity can provide means of compensation in such cases. Sometimes it seems as if nature gives what aid it can, and when the physical completeness has been denied sought to make up the deficiency with more than average mental gifts. Such ob-servations might naturally occur to the individual who was acquainted with the son of G. B. Williams, of Mendon, Mass., who was born without arms the son of G. B. Williams, of Mendon, Mass., who was born without arms and legs, and yet goes around the village and fills a worthy place in the youthful society of the town, with promise of an active and useful manhood in the years to come. The young man is twelve years of age. His features are rather old-looking for his years, and the expression is bright and intelligent. His language and look indicate a belief in his ability to take care of himself before a great while. He is nearly qualified to enter the high school of the town, and his handwriting is above the average. In accomplishing the latter work the pen is complishing the latter work the pen is held under the chin, and with the aid of the shoulder the tracings are made.

He attends the public school and goes around the village without the aid of any other person, but the means to this end were not invented until within a year so, and not until after a long time of study upon the subject and trial of several aids, which proved by experiment to be of little use. He could get up and down stairs, put on his cap, and roll or throw himself from one point in the room to another with-out help, but to go much outside of the house it was necessary to carry h'm. Now he carries himself. For nim. Now he carries himself. For this purpose a pair of wheels similar to those on a boy's velocipede were procured and the axle padded. The boy rests his chest on the pad and by means of his imperfect lower limb propels himself around the town. It required some practice to beauty. required some practice to learn to bal-ance himself at first, but he soon overcame the difficulty. The wheels were obtained in Detroit, efforts to find the kind nearer home having been without

"I can go anywhere I want to," said the lad. "Can go down hill faster than a walk, but have to rest on up grades." He does not complain of any pain or trouble in the stomach from resting the weight of his body on it so much. In spite of his affliction and the way he is handicapped in the race for worldly rewards, he impresses the stranger as one who bids fair to make his mark by strong mental attainments. - Boston Globe.

THEY MOVED IT ON HIM.

How the Rural Sports Played It on the De-troit Betting Man. A Detroiter who was spending several days in a town in the interior soon discovered that every villager whom he was introduced to had a fondness for betting. They'd bet on anything, from the color of a horse on the hill a mile and a half away to the number of flies which would light on a pane of glass in a given time. The Detroiter kept clear of any wagers for a day or two, and then put up a job. He got a string and secretly measured the dis-tance from the hotel steps to a certain hitching post, and next day, when the betting fever began to raye, he showed betting fever began to rage, he showed his hand.
"Gentlemen," said he, "I am not a

betting man, but seeing that you are anxious for a wager of some sort I'll lay twenty-live dollars that I can guess within a foot of the distance to that

"Done" cried the voice of the land-lord, and the money was put up.
"Now, what do you guess?"
"Ninety-seven feet."

By his measure it was six inches more. He had measured the string twice over with a rule and he felt that twice over with a rule and he felt that he was twenty-five dollars ahead. One of the boys ran for a tape-line and the measure was taken in a manner no one could dispute. The figures were ninety-nine feet, and the landlord had

"I don't see how it is," muttered the Detroiter, but a second measurement verified the figures. It was a full hour before he recovered from the stunning blow. Then he walked over to the post and discovered that some time during the previous night, and prob-ably soon after his measurement, it had been moved a foot and a half!-

It is said that in England lovers remain engaged from three to five years. The English lover, however, doesn't have to buy ice-cream every week for his girl.— Chicago Tribune.

A PORTESS sighs: "I sit all alone, I sit by myself, I sit all alone." If she would stop writing she might have more sempany.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY Angust 20 CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$4 75
Native cows...... 2 75
Butchers' steers... 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy 3 25 HOGS—Good to choice heavy Light WHEAT—No. 2 red. No. 3 red. No. 2 soft. CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 EYE—No. 2 FLOUR—Fancy, per sack. HAY—Large baled. BUTFER—Choice creamery. CHEESB—Full cream. EGGS—Choice. ST. LOUIS.

Hutchers' stee
Hogs-Packing
SHEEP-Part to choice.
FLOUR-Choice.
WHEAT-No. 2 red.
CORN-No. 2.
QATS-No. 2.
RYE-No. 2.
RYE-No. 2.
RARLEY
BUTTER-Creamery
PORK
COTTON-Middling. CHICAGO CATTLE—Shipping steers.
HOGS—Packing and shipp
SHEEP—Fair to choice...
FLOUR—Winter wheat... ATTLE Exports

DGB Good to choice

HEAT Good to choice

HEAT Ho. 2 red

DOEN No. 2.

Getting Through the world Without Logs and Arms.

There are many who have to go through a part of life at least with the loss of an arm or a leg, and any one can realize in a measure the privations the canter attributes it to increasing from the universal business depression the canter. A third writer attributes it to increasing the life. Another declares suffering from the universal business depression the canter. A third writer attributes it to increasing the life.

Insanity and dissipation have preceded suicides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well nigh every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the brain is always kindled by derangements of digestion; that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the liver and kidneys are out of order. Under such circumstances, a preventive should be sought, and for this Warner's anfe cure is sovereign—a fact conceded by the best authorities in the land, and it is especially commended by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lewis.—Rochester Democrat.

It was in a smoking-room of an Atlantic steamer that a worthy Teuton was talking about weather forecasts. "Look here," he said, "I tell you vat it is. You petter dond take no

stock in dem vetter predictions. Dose beobles dond know noding. Dev can't beobles dond know noding. Dev can't tell no petter as I can."
"But, my dear sir," said a person near by, "they foretold the storm which we have just encountered."
"Vell, dat ish so," said the Teuton, "but I tell you vat it is. Dat storm vould haf come yust de same if it had not been predicted."—Texas Siftings.

"Sue tried her preutice hand on man,
And then she formed the lasses, O."

"What is woman's worth!" asked a fair
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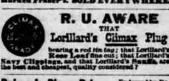






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